

Peace Parley—165th Day of the Armistice

Pope Concerned Over
Orlando's Withdrawal

ROME, April 24 (By The Associated Press).—The Vatican is deeply concerned over the withdrawal of the Italian delegation from the peace conference. Pope Benedict had a long discussion on the situation to-day with Cardinal Gasparri, the Papal Secretary of State, and the latter had an interview with Archbishop Cerretti, the Under Secretary of State, who recently visited the Pope and talked with President Wilson.

Neither the Cardinal nor the Archbishop would express any opinion on the subject, saying their information was insufficient as to what the real facts of the matter were, but each expressed the hope that an adjustment would be reached and that just and lasting peace would soon be concluded.

free use of the Danzig wharves and docks and other transportation facilities. Poland will be given control and administration of the Vistula water route and freedom to cross, not only through the Polish corridor, but also through German territory, if necessary.

Polish control, however, will not extend to the internal affairs of the city, over which the residents will enjoy complete local autonomy.

Guaranteed by League

The independence of Danzig under these conditions will be guaranteed by the league of nations, which will appoint a commission to arrange the necessary treaties with Germany and Poland and assist the municipal representatives in drafting a constitution. Germany will be guaranteed freedom of passage across the Polish corridor to East Prussia.

The French Cabinet and the members of the French peace delegation are prepared to divert the foot of the Danzig, Marshal Foch gave the Cabinet details of the military point of view concerning problems submitted to the conference.

Besides Marshal Foch, the other members of the conference delegation present were Jules Cambon, Captain Tardieu, Minister of War, and Premier Clemenceau. President Poincaré presided.

The engagements of President Wilson filled his day until 4 o'clock this afternoon. He saw General Tasker H. Bliss and Bernard M. Baruch, former chairman of the American War Industries Board, and also received delegations of Kurds, Czech-Slovaks and Siamese and a committee of French workmen. During the day some of the visiting American Congressmen visited the President.

U. S. Food Ships May Be
Diverted From Adriatic

Vessels Could Put In at Port of Rotterdam, Bremen, Hamburg or Danzig

PARIS, April 25.—If the difference with Italy should make it undesirable to use Trieste and other Adriatic ports in supplying food to the Jugo-Slavs and other peoples in Central Europe the American Food Council Board is prepared to divert the food ships to Mediterranean ports to the ports of Rotterdam, Bremen, Hamburg and Danzig. From these ports the food would be sent by rail to the peoples now being supplied through the Adriatic.

At present there are three American foodships at Trieste, two at Spalato and another at Messina. Seven or eight more American ships, with food destined for the Adriatic, are in the Mediterranean, but are not yet within Italian waters. All the foodships in Adriatic ports are manned by Americans. As yet there have been no demonstrations against them, and the food control officials are not inclined to pay any attention to small local disorders.

Peacemakers Would
Balkanize Europe,
Says German Press

BERLIN, Thursday, April 25 (By The Associated Press).—The German newspapers are attentively following the Italian crisis in Paris. Of the situation, the "Vossische Zeitung" says: "It is Great Britain's aim to Balkanize Europe and split up its forces. The 'Eagle' says: 'It is not Italian egotism alone that is to blame for the conflict, but the egoistic spirit which inspires all the peacemakers.'"

The "Vorwaerts" the Socialist organ, sides with President Wilson in the controversy.

U. S. Recognizes
Protectorate Over
Egypt by Britain

LONDON, April 25.—Violence in the promotion of the nationalist movement in Egypt is deprecated by President Wilson and the United States in a note recognizing the British protectorate there, which was communicated on Tuesday to General E. H. H. Allenby, Special High Commissioner for Egypt and the Sudan, by the United States Consul General at Cairo. The text of the note follows:

"I have the honor to state that I have been directed by my government to acquaint you with the fact that the President of the United States recognizes the British protectorate over Egypt, which was proclaimed by his majesty's government on December 18, 1914. In accordance with this recognition, the President must of necessity reserve for further discussion details thereof, along with the question of the modification of any rights which may be entailed in this decision."

"In this connection, I desire to say that the President and the American people have every sympathy with the legitimate aspirations of the Egyptian people for a further measure of self-government, but they view with regret any effort to obtain a realization of those aspirations by a resort to violence."

Hemp Broker Killed as Auto
Is Hit By Big Moving Van

NEWARK, April 25.—Charles A. Hanson, 45, Chestnut Street, East Orange, a member of the firm of Hanson & Orth, hemp brokers of 27 Cedar Street, New York, was killed in an automobile accident here to-night when a machine in which he, his wife, his daughter, Major, a friend, C. T. Banden, of 82 Beach Street, East Orange, and the chauffeur, Edward J. Sanford, of 171 William Street, East Orange, were returning from Atlantic City.

An automobile moving van struck the Hanson car.

THE BONE OF CONTENTION



Before the war Fiume was known as a royal free town and a part of Hungary. It is situated at the northern extremity of the Gulf of Quarnero, an inlet of the Adriatic. In 1900 its population was given as 38,965, divided as follows: Italians, 17,554; Slavs, 14,858; Hungarians, 2,182; Germans, 1,435. The town is composed of two parts, the old and the new. The old half of Fiume is one of the most interesting spots in all Europe. Its Cathedral Church of the Assumption, founded in 1377, was completed in the same century. There is also a Roman triumphal arch, erected in the third century in honor of the Emperor Claudius II. The new half is modern in every respect. The entire town is believed to occupy the site of the ancient Liburnian town Tarsatica, destroyed by Charlemagne in 799. Fiume, after being under the control of Hungary from 1822 to 1848, when it was annexed to the crown lands of Croatia, finally passed back into the hands of Hungary in 1870.

Italy in Statement Calls
Her Need of Fiume Vital

WASHINGTON, April 25.—An official made summary of a 5,000 word resume of the chief memorandum, read to the peace conference by Signor Barzilai, on behalf of the Italian delegation, in which Italy's claims were defined and advocated, was obtained here to-day. It reads in part:

"The memorandum begins by explaining that the Italian claims are based on justice and moderation, and it absolutely in the frame work of President Wilson's fourteen points, which were the basis of the armistice. If a certain part of Italian public opinion would like to see them to some slight extent reduced, another part demands that they be considerably increased."

"After these prefatory remarks the memorandum proceeds to state exactly what Italy does want. Italy went to the war to liberate the Adriatic. Her appraised aim and the attainment of safe frontiers by land and sea. Victory has cost her much more than she expected and she therefore all the less likely to relinquish the principles which determined her intervention."

Italy States Her Wants

"The concrete application of these principles might be summed up as the Alpine frontier, which includes the Upper Adige, the Trentino and Julian Alps, and the Adriatic coast, including the Adriatic position which, without relinquishing the legitimate aspirations of the new state, will allow Italy to take the position of absolute superiority and danger in which she finds herself."

"The memorandum proceeds to claim the watershed of the Julian Alps as far as the Quarnero, here againographers of all lands and ranges have indicated this as the natural Italian frontier. The evidences of Roman and Venetian culture are everywhere, and despite foreign infiltration the population is mainly Italian in spirit and customs."

"Gorizia, Trieste, Fiume, Pola, the chief centers, are the document contains, Italian not only by their past but by the great majority of their present population, as set forth in the Austro-Hungarian official statistics. The smaller towns are also Italian, and are the big rural centers, whose economic and cultural existence is completely bound up with that of the towns."

Seeks Natural Outlets

"Even if questions of military safety and necessary geographical compactness are left aside, a compromise frontier, fronted not based on clear topography, could not settle the racial conflicts completely or have any economic solidity. The natural outlets of the mountain zones are the Venetian-Friular plain and the Italian ports of Julian-Venetia from Trieste to Fiume."

"The memorandum then turns to the Adriatic problem. The frontier of the Julian Alps, including Istria from Pola to Trieste, reduces but does not eliminate Italian Adriatic inferiority. This can only be eliminated by restoring to Italy an adequate part of Dalmatia. Conditions have changed and Italy can no longer limit herself to demanding the absolute possession, but the freedom of that sea. That is to say, she will not exclude a new Jugo-Slav state."

Italy Says Fiume Is Vital to Her,
While Slavs Do Not Need the Port

The vast majority of Italians and Italian-Americans in New York City uphold Orlando against President Wilson in their controversy over the fate of Fiume. Several of those who expressed disapproval of the President's attitude yesterday are now only discharged from the service or still in uniform. Out of seventeen men of Italian blood who gave their opinion on the situation only one believed that Fiume should not go to Italy.

Some of these expressions of opinion follow:

Frank Ferraro, seaman attached to the receiving division of the navy from Italy, said: "I have heard many Italian boys now discharged from the American army say that they will go back to fight for Italy if this becomes necessary. She aided in winning the war and has deserted Fiume."

Anthony Diugosto, laborer, 304 Taylor Avenue, The Bronx: "Fiume belongs to Italy. There are more Italian people in New York than Jugo-Slavs."

Nicholas De Andrea, clerk, 210 East 140th Street: "You can't find an Italian or an Italian newspaper who will not say that Fiume belongs to Italy."

Vincenzo La Salle, restaurant keeper, 58 Kenmare Street: "The Italians are entitled to Fiume."

Frank Longobardi, tailor, 3 Centre Market Place: "President Wilson is wrong and Fiume should go to Italy; otherwise, Italy will fight for it."

A. C. Stabile, lawyer, 41 Park Row: "The majority of the people in the Fiume district are Italian and Italy is entitled to it."

A. Ferraro, manager of the Royal Grand Opera Company, 195 Grand Street: "Wilson is unjust, and 90 per cent of the Italian people in Fiume want to be under control of Italy."

Camilla Stagnoni, ex-servant in the United States army, 58 Elizabeth Street: "Italy should get Fiume because she was the country that fought the hardest in the war."

Eugene Graziano, undertaker, 130 Mulberry Street: "Italy is not entitled to Fiume, and Italy should abide by President Wilson's rules."

A. De Leon, jeweler, 194 Grand Street: "Fiume must go to Italy or else there will be trouble all the time."

Clemenceau
Hints He May
Back Italy

Under Certain Conditions,
He Indicates, He Would
Support Orlando's Claim
to Fiume Against Wilson

World's Fate at Stake

If President Wins, Entire
Peace Campaign Is Likely
to Turn in His Favor

PARIS, April 25.—Not only the Italian question but the destinies of the world are at stake, and Paris is watching the struggle with feverish eagerness because of the vast questions whose solution is involved in the victory of President Wilson or Premier Orlando of Italy.

As Europe goes to-day, so goes the Far East to-morrow, for the Fiume and Shantung situations are exactly similar, and representatives of all countries are the American people will allow the President to do if the present situation develops into a rupture.

Can the Allies make peace without Italy?

Would America allow President Wilson to make peace alone?

These are the questions engaging the Allies, while in American circles there is a belief that if President Wilson wins the battle the entire campaign of peace will turn overwhelmingly in favor of his side.

Would Care Out Fledges

The general British and French attitude evidently is a loyal determination to carry out the pact of London, while strongly insisting that Fiume was accorded to the Croats in the pact, and thus their policy does not follow the Italian claim on all territory demands made. Importance is attached to the fact that the military occupation of Fiume by the Italians was carried out without official sanction by the allies, who thus are not obliged to recognize the Italian claim thereto by right of conquest.

The only indication contrary to this general attitude is a statement by Barzilai, "Le Matin," in which he describes an interview with Clemenceau. "He informed me," says Barzilai, "that he stood loyally by the pact of London, and when I insisted on getting him in attitude on the question of Fiume he did not conceal the fact that in certain circumstances he would give his support to this claim."

U. S. Delegates Oppose
Court to Try War Lords

Insist Tribunals Already in
Existence in Various Coun-
tries Shall Prosecute Them

PARIS, April 25 (By The Associated Press).—It has become known that the American delegates have been unable to agree to certain portions of the report adopted by the majority of the Commission on Responsibility for the War, and as presented to the Council of Four, the report contains a memorandum setting forth the American reservations.

The Americans objected to the principle that persons accused of offenses against "the laws of humanity," should be subjected to criminal prosecution, contending that the laws and principles of humanity constitute a standard too uncertain to be rightly applied in legal proceedings.

The principle that heads of states should be liable to criminal prosecution for breaches of positive law was another point on which they failed to agree with the majority.

American Sailors Clash
With Scottish Police

Officers Beaten in Two-Hour
Fight When Seamen Are
Ordered to Move

LONDON, April 25.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Inverness, Scotland, reports that American seamen engaged in minor operations came into conflict with the local police tonight, the disturbance lasting two hours.

A large group of American sailors gathered near the Town Hall and when they were requested to move on rushed the police. American pickets appear to have backed up the sailors. One constable was struck on the head, it is alleged, by one of the pickets.

Several fights occurred between the Americans and civilians and a number of the latter were hurt.

Berlin Not to Make
War Secrets Public

LONDON, April 25.—Karl Kautsky, one of the under secretaries in the German Foreign Ministry, who has finished an examination of the secret documents of the German Foreign Office, is quoted in an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Berlin to-day as declaring the government had decided not to publish these documents unless the Allies agreed to a similar publication of secret documents from their archives.

Herr Kautsky added that certain documents, "which might have been particularly compromising," were destroyed before the German revolution.

Martha Engelberger, head of the German armistice commission, Kautsky is quoted as saying, was responsible for the order that the documents be not made public.

Oppose High Tribunal

Holding these views, the American delegates were therefore unable to concur in the recommendation for the establishment of a high tribunal and a prosecuting commission for the trial of criminal cases, as advocated by the majority. They proposed, instead, that an international committee of inquiry be created to consider the relative culpability of the authors of the war, as well as their culpability as to violations of the laws and customs of

Ambassador Page, Supporting Italy,
Offers to Resign, Says Rome Paper

ROME, April 25.—The "Italia" says that because he was acquainted with President Wilson's views on the Italian claims, Thomas Nelson Page, American Ambassador to Rome, offered his resignation.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The statement was authorized at the State Department to-day that there was no foundation for the report that Ambassador Page had offered his resignation upon learning of President Wilson's attitude toward Italy. There have been various reports since the armistice that Ambassador Page would resign soon to resume his literary work.

Ambassador Page reported to the department that the American Embassy was guarded by Italian soldiers. He gave no details of the situation in Rome. Mr. Page assumed his post at Rome in 1913.

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America to Give Italy
New \$50,000,000 Credit

Wilson to Sign Loan Authori-
zation Despite Breach: No
Economic Pressure Planned

PARIS, April 25.—The American peace commission had no intention of bringing economic and financial pressure to bear against Italy even had Premier Orlando Italy withdrawn, it has learned from the highest authority.

There is now a credit providing \$50,000,000 for an Italian loan from the United States upon the President's desk which he will sign, regardless of the Italian attitude.

Despite statements in the French press, Lloyd George and Premier Clemenceau are solidly behind the President regarding the Italian controversy.

Premier Orlando is expected to be able to return some time next week, before the arrival of the German delegation.

The latest estimate makes the peace treaty amount to 70,000 words, of which more than 50,000 are already drafted. The instrument is expected to be ready Sunday or Monday.

Colombia Closed to U. S.
Until Treaty Is Signed

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Colombia will never under any consideration accept a treaty containing stipulations that the islands of San Andres and Old Providence shall be leased to the United States for ninety-nine years unless it is compensated for the loss sustained when Panama seceded, a Colombian diplomat here declared to-day.

Invitation to Bolshevik
Agent Withdrawn

The Council of Foreign Relations of the American Defence Society has withdrawn its invitation to Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, representative of the Bolshevik government in the United States, to speak before the council's conference on Russian trade at the Hotel Astor on April 29.

"The mission of Mr. Martens to this country," Richard M. Hurd, a member of the executive committee of the defence society, said yesterday, "appears to embrace an appeal to American business men by offering them profits in trade with Russia to influence them to bring pressure upon the United States government to recognize the Bolshevik government in Russia."

"Such recognition might result in their obtaining possession of the Russian government property in this country, consisting of money and commodities valued at between \$150,000,000 and \$300,000,000, and this might be availed of as a fund to overthrow this government."

Haller's Troops Aided
In Capture of Vilna

GENEVA, April 25.—The Polish agency at Lausanne states that some units of General Haller's army, which left France last week for Poland by the way of Germany, participated in the capture of Vilna by Polish troops from the Bolsheviks.

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Food Council
Votes Return
Of War Bread

Continued from page 1

pean countries to a war-bread basis, announced by the Supreme Food Council, Julius H. Barnes, president of the Food Administration Grain Corporation and Federal wheat director, said yesterday.

A survey of wheat stocks, Mr. Barnes said, had convinced his department that the American supply was sufficient not only to warrant continued production of all wheat flour, but to meet the export demand until the next harvest.

Reversion in Europe of the war-bread basis, Mr. Barnes asserted, might help to impress upon Americans the alarming food shortage in the war-torn and neighboring lands. During the war, he added, English millers extracted 80 per cent of the wheat berry, leaving 20 per cent for the rest of the world. It had now been restored to 75 per cent, and the corporations advised to the effect that a similar standard was to be adopted for other belligerents and liberated countries, while neutrals sharing in the inter Allied food distribution would be required to take similar action.

Wilson Can Have Third
Term Palmer Declares

PHILADELPHIA, April 25.—"If President Wilson so wished, he would be nominated and would be reelected. I do not think there is any doubt of that."

This is the optimistic prediction of Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer in a statement concerning reports that Mr. Wilson might seek a third term. Incidentally, Mr. Palmer disclaimed any personal presidential ambitions, and emphatically said the Department of Justice would enforce prohibition following July 1.

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